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(54) Title: CONDENSATION POLYMER CONTAINING DIALKYLAMIDE ENDGROUPS, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SAID CONDENSATION POLYMERS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The invention relates to a condensation polymer, as well as to a process for preparation said polymers, having at least one dialkylamide endgroup connected through the polymer backbone to a unit derived from an alkylamide, the connection comprising at least one ester linkage. The polymer according to the invention can be linear or branched. The condensation polymers can be very widely used in technically different fields, both in thermosetting and in thermoplastic applications. The invention also relates to a composition comprising the condensation polymer according to the invention, an active substance and a polymer, as well as to a process for incorporating an active substance in an object comprising at least of a polymer composition, by bringing the object into contact with the active substance. More in particular, the invention relates to the dyeing of polymer fibres.</p>			

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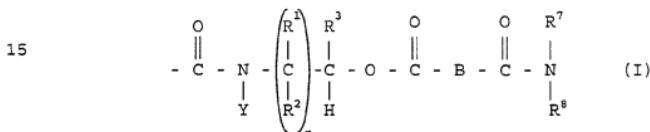
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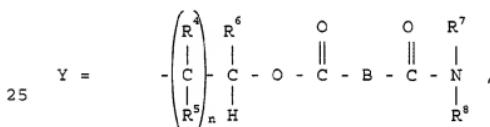
CONDENSATION POLYMER CONTAINING DIALKYLAMIDE ENDGROUPS,  
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SAID CONDENSATION POLYMERS AND  
APPLICATIONS THEREOF

5                   The invention relates to a condensation polymer having at least one dialkylamide endgroup connected through the polymer backbone to a unit derived from an alkylamide, the connection comprising at least one ester linkage.

10                  According to a preferred embodiment, the polymer according to the invention contains at least two groups according to formula (I)



20                  in which



H, a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>) alkylgroup or a (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) arylgroup ;

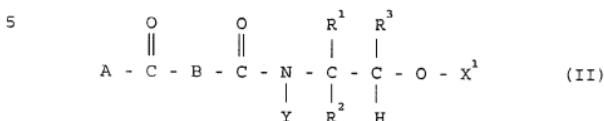
B = a (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>) aryldiradical or a (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>)

30                  alkyldiradical ;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of H, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) arylgroups or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>) alkylgroups ;

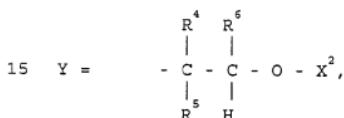
35                  R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) arylgroups or optionally heteroatom substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>28</sub>) alkylgroups and n = 1-4. Preferably, n = 1.

According to a further preferred embodiment, the polymer according to the invention is a polymer according to formula (II):



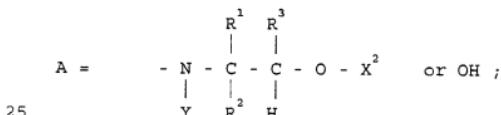
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in which:



H, a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>) alkylgroup or a (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) arylgroup;

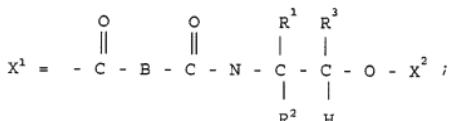
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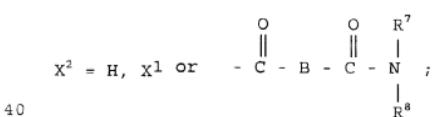
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B = a (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>) aryldiradical or a (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>) alkylidiradical;

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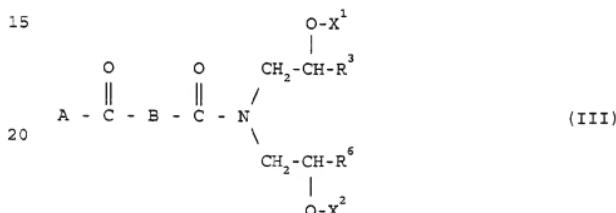
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R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of H, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) arylgroups, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>) alkylgroups or -CH<sub>2</sub>-OX<sup>2</sup> ; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) arylgroups or optionally heteroatom substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>) alkylgroups.

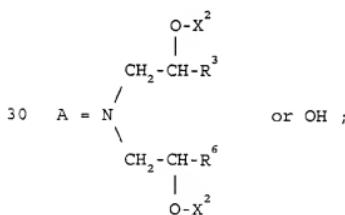
Preferably, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are both equal to H.

According to a further preferred embodiment, the polymer according to the invention has a number of dialkylamide endgroups  $\geq 3$  and the polymer is represented by formula (III) :



in which

25

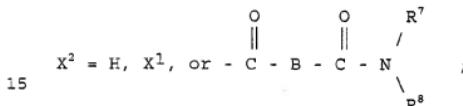


B = a (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>) aryldiradical or a (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>) alkylidiradical;

40



10



20    $R^3$  and  $R^6$  are chosen from the group of  $\text{H}$ ,  $(\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10})$  arylgroups and  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)$  alkylgroups ;  
 25    $R^7$  and  $R^8$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted  $(\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10})$  arylgroups or optionally heteroatom substituted  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20})$  alkylgroups.

In all above embodiments, preferably,  $R^3$  and  
 25    $R^6$  are  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$  alkyl groups, more preferably a methyl- or ethylgroup. In all above embodiments, preferably,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are optionally hetero-atom substituted  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20})$  alkyl groups, more preferably,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are hetero-atom substituted  $\text{C}_2$ -,  $\text{C}_3$ - or  $\text{C}_6$ - alkylgroups.  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  may be  
 30   substituted with a group selected from the group of alcohol, ether, ester, cyanide, carbonate, urethane, urea, amide, imide, amine, imine, imidazole, oxime, sulfide, thiol, thiourea, sulfon, sulfoxide, sulfate, fosfate, fosfine, fosfinoxide, silane, silicone, silicate, fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo groups.  
 35   Suitable choices for  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are di(m)ethylaminoethyl, di(m)ethylaminopropyl, di(m)ethylaminohexyl, tri(m)ethylsilylpropyl, tri(m)ethoxysilylpropyl, perfluoro-octyl, perfluoro-octyl-(m)ethyl, (m)ethoxy-

ethyl, (m)ethoxy-2-propyl, maleimido-propyl, maleimido-hexyl, octenylsuccinimido-hexyl, hexahydrophthalimido-hexyl, 2-(benz)imidazole-ethyl, difenylfosfino-ethyl, furfuryl, cyanoethyl, or cyanopropyl groups. R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> 5 can also be part of the same optionally substituted cyclic group, such as a morfoline, thiomorfoline, piperidine, pyrrolidine, oxazolidine, thiazolidine or piperazine group.

In all formulas in this application in 10 which R-groups are present, the R groups may together or with neighbouring carbon atoms form part of a cycloalkyl group.

Depending on the starting monomers chosen, B, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> in the molecule or 15 mixture of molecules can be selected to be the same or different.

B is optionally substituted, preferably with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>26</sub>) alkyl group. Preferably, the alkyl group is chosen from the group of methyl, octenyl, nonenyl, 20 decenyl, undecenyl or dodecenyl. Suitable choices for B are (alkyl-)-1,2-ethylene, where the alkyl is defined as above, (methyl-)-1,2-ethylidene, 1,3-propylene, (methyl-)-1,2-cyclohexyl, (methyl-)-1,2-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, 1,4-phenylene, 2,3-norbornyl, 2,3-norbornen-25 5-yl or (methyl-)-1,2-cyclohex-4-enyl radical.

Preferably, the weight average molecular mass of the polymer according to the invention is between 600 g/mol and 50,000 g/mol, more preferably between 800 g/mol and 25,000 g/mol.

30 Preferably, the number average molecular mass is between 500 g/mol and 15,000 g/mol, more preferably between 700 g/mol and 4,000 g/mol.

Preferably, the average number of 35 dialkylamide endgroups per molecule is between 2 and 250, more preferably between 3 and 50.

The polymer according to the invention can be linear or branched. The linear polymer according to the invention generally comprises amide and ester units alternating along a chain as follows:

6

-A-E-A-E-A-E-A-E-A-E-A-

wherein a diamide (A-A) unit is coupled with alternating ester (E) and amide (A) units

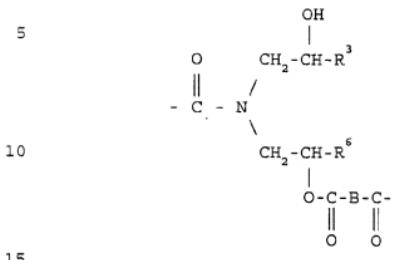
10 A branched polymer according to the invention generally comprises amide and the ester units alternating along the main and side chains as follows:

wherein a diamide (A-A) is coupled with alternating ester (E) and amide (A) units

25 Preferably, in the branched polymer according to the invention a ( $\beta$ )-hydroxyalkylamide group is present, which can be both present as a bis- ( $\beta$ )-hydroxyalkylamide endgroup, such as

30   
 35

40 or as a pendant side chain group, such as

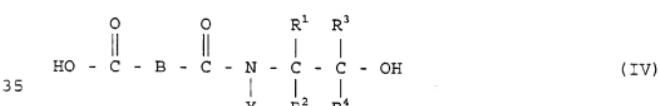


Preferably, the molar amount of amide units in the chain is higher than the molar amount of ester units.

20 The invention also relates to a process for the production of the polymer according to the invention.

25 According to a preferred embodiment, the polymer according to the invention can be obtained through polycondensation of a mono- and/or bis-hydroxyalkylamide of a dicarboxylic acid in the presence of a mono-dialkylamide of a dicarboxylic acid.

30 Preferably, the mono-hydroxyalkylamide of the dicarboxylic acid is a compound according to formula (IV):

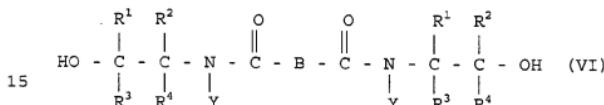


40 Preferably, the mono-dialkylamide of the dicarboxylic acid is a compound according to formula (V):



Preferably, the bis-hydroxyalkylamide of the dicarboxylic acid is a compound according to formula (VI) :

10



wherein (in formula's IV, V and VI)

20  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of H, ( $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}$ ) arylgroups or ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ ) alkylgroups ;

$\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted ( $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}$ ) arylgroups or optionally heteroatom substituted ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ ) alkylgroups and

25  $\text{B}$  may be a ( $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{24}$ ) aryl diradical or a ( $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{24}$ ) alkyl diradical.

According to a further preferred embodiment, the polymer according to the invention can be obtained in a one-step procedure by reacting a cyclic anhydride, a dialkylamine and an alkanolamine, at room temperature or at an elevated temperature, preferably between about  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and about  $120^\circ\text{C}$ , to form 30 hydroxyalkylamide and dialkylamides, after which, at an elevated temperature, preferably between  $120^\circ\text{C}$  and  $250^\circ\text{C}$ , a polyesteramide is obtained through polycondensation with water being removed, preferably 35 through distillation.

The one-step procedure can take place with or without a solvent. Suitable solvents are water or an organic solvents, such as methyl-isobutylketon, butylacetate, toluene or xylene.

5 The removal of water through distillation can take place at either reduced or elevated pressure, such as at a pressure higher than  $1.10^5$  Pa, in a vacuum ( $< 1.10^5$  Pa) or azeotropically.

10 Preferably, the cyclic anhydride is an anhydride according to formula (VII):

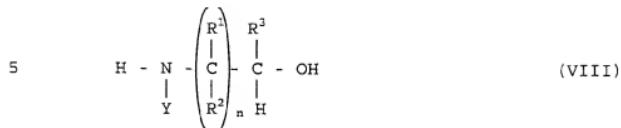


in which B has the meaning as specified above.

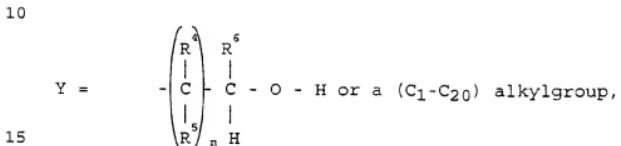
Examples of suitable cyclic anhydrides include phthalic anhydride, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, naphtalenic dicarboxylic anhydride, hexahydrophthalic anhydride, 5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic anhydride, naphtalenic dicarboxylic anhydride, 2-octene-1-yl-succinic anhydride, 2-nonene-1-yl-succinic anhydride, 2-decene-1-yl-succinic anhydride, 2-undecene-1-yl-succinic anhydride 2-dodecene-1-yl-succinic anhydride, maleic anhydride, (methyl)succinic anhydride, glutaric anhydride, 4-methylphthalic anhydride, 4-methylhexahydrophthalic anhydride, 4-methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride, maleinised poly-isobutane, maleinised polybutadiene and the maleinised alkylester of an unsaturated fatty acid.

Preferably the alkanolamine is compound

according to formula (VIII):



in which:



$R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of H, ( $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ ) aryl groups, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ) alkyl groups or  $CH_2OH$  and  $n = 1-4$ .

20 More preferably,  $n = 1$ .

The alkanolamine may be a monoalkanolamine, a dialkanolamine, a trialkanolamine or a mixture hereof.

If monoalkanolamines are used in the process according to the invention, linear polymers with a functionality of 2 can be obtained. Depending on the application desired, a linear or an entirely or partly branched polymer can be chosen, in which case the degree of branching can be set by choosing the type of alkanolamine.

If a highly branched structure with a high functionality is desired, di- or trialkanolamines are used as the starting compound.

35 Examples of suitable mono- $\beta$ -  
alkanolamines include ethanolamine, 1-(m)ethyl  
ethanolamine, n-butyl ethanolamine, 1-(m)ethyl  
isopropanolamine, isobutanolamine,  $\beta$ -cyclohexanolamine.

n-butyl isopropanolamine and n-propanolamine.

Examples of suitable di- $\beta$ -alkanolamines are 3-amino-1,2-propanediol, 2-amino-1,3-propanediol diisobutanolamine (bis-2-hydroxy-1-butyl)amine), di- $\beta$ -5 cyclohexanolamine and diisopropanolamine (bis-2-hydroxy-1-propyl)amine).

A suitable trialkanolamine is, for example, tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane.

Preferably a  $\beta$ -alkyl-substituted  $\beta$ -10 hydroxyalkylamide is used. Examples are (di)isopropanolamine, cyclohexyl isopropanolamine, 1-(m)ethyl isopropanolamine, (di)isobutanolamine, di- $\beta$ -cyclohexanolamine and/or n-butyl isopropanolamine. Most preferably, diisopropanolamine and diisobutanolamine 15 are used. The choice of a  $\beta$ -alkyl-substituted  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamide results in a polymer with improved resistance to hydrolysis.

Preferably, the dialkylamine is an amine according to formula (IX)

20



in which R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) arylgroups or optionally heteroatom 30 substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>28</sub>) alkylgroups.

Examples of suitable dialkylamines include: di(m)ethylamine, dibutylamine, dioctylamine, di-2-ethylhexyl-di(m)ethylamine, dibutylamine, dioctylamine, di-2-ethylhexyl-amine, distearylamine, diallylamine, 35 dicrotylamine, N-(m)ethylallylamine, bis(aminopropyl)amine, bis(aminoethyl)amine, N-

(m)ethyl-aminopropylamine,  
bis(di(m)ethylaminopropyl)amine,  
bis(di(m)ethylaminohexyl)amine,  
bis(di(m)ethylaminoethyl)amine,  
5 bis(trimethylsilylpropyl)amine,  
bis(tri(m)ethoxysilylpropyl)amine,  
bis(perfluoroctyl)amine, bis(perfluoroctyl-  
(m)ethyl)amine, bis(methoxyethyl)amine, N-  
(m)ethylmethoxypethylamine, bis(methoxy-2-propyl)amine,  
10 bis(maleimidohexyl)amine,  
bis(octenylsuccinimidopropyl)amine,  
bis(hexahydrophthalimidohexyl)amine, difurfurylamine,  
dicyano(m)ethylamine, bis(difenylfosfinoethyl)amine,  
morpholine, thiormorpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, (2-  
15 phenyl)oxazolidine, thiazolidine, piperazine,  
2,2,6,6,tetramethylpiperidine, iminodibenzyl,  
imidazole.

The anhydride : [alkanolamine +  
dialkylamine] equivalent ratio is generally between  
20 1.5:1.0 and 1.0:2.0, preferably, between 1.0:1.0 and  
1.0:1.8, more preferably, between 1:1.05 and 1:1.5.

The alkanolamine: dialkylamine equivalent  
ratio can be chosen according to the molecular weight  
and the number of  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamide and dialkylamide  
25 groups desired and is generally between 100:1 and 1:3,  
preferably between 10:1 and 1:2.

If only dialkylamide endgroups are desired  
in a highly branched structure, molar equivalent  
ratio's of dialkanol amine: dialkylamide: anhydride can  
30 be chosen as for example 1:3:3, 2:4:5, 3:5:7, 4:6:9, or  
generally as n:n+2:2n+1, in which n is an integer,  
larger than or equal to 1.

According to a further preferred  
embodiment, the polymer according to the invention can  
35 be obtained by a reaction between a dialkylamide and an

alkanolamine and a compound containing an acid group and an activated acid group, after which a polyesteramide is obtained through polycondensation.

Preferred dialkylamide and alkanolamine 5 have been described above.

The compound containing an acid group and an activated acid group is preferably a compound according to formula (X) :

10

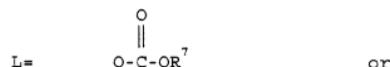


20

in which

B = a ( $C_6$ - $C_{24}$ ) aryldiradical or a ( $C_2$ - $C_{24}$ ) alkyldiradical and

25



30



35



Cl

in which  $R^7$  is a ( $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ ) branched or linear alkyl group.

40

Examples of suitable compounds containing an acid group and an activated acid group

are alkyl esters, such as, for example, mono(m)ethyl adipate and mono(m)ethyl sebacate, anhydrides and thioesters.

According to a further preferred 5 embodiment, the polymer according to the invention can be obtained by a reaction between a cyclic anhydride, as for example described above, and an alcohol, after which the reaction product obtained reacts in situ with an alkanolamine and a polyesteramide is subsequently 10 obtained through polycondensation.

Examples of suitable alcohols are (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alcohols. Preferably, methanol or ethanol is used.

In addition to dialkylamide groups, the polymer may also contain carboxyl groups and/or  $\beta$ - 15 hydroxyalkylamide groups, carboxyl groups can be present in, for example, amounts of between 0.01 and 2.0 mg equivalent/gram of polymer. The number of carboxylic acids present in the polymer can be controlled via the anhydride/amine ratio and via the 20 degree of conversion. If an amine excess is used and the polycondensation reaction is (almost) complete, less than 0.2 mg equivalent acid/gram of polymer is usually present. If carboxyl groups are present, they may in a subsequent step react with compounds 25 containing one or more groups that can react with carboxylic acid, such as for example epoxy groups or  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamide groups. The amount of carboxylic acid is preferably as low as possible, for example between 0.01 and 0.2 mg equivalent/gram of polymer.

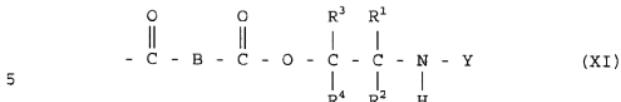
30  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamide groups may be present in amounts of between 0.01 and 5.0 mg equivalent/gram polymer. The amount of  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamide groups can be controlled via the alkanolamine/dialkylamine ratio and via the degree of conversion. If a dialkylamine

excess is used and the polycondensation reaction is (almost) complete, less than 0.5 mg equivalent/gram of polymer is usually present. If  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamide groups are present they may in a subsequent step react 5 with compounds containing one or more groups that can react with  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamides, such as for example carboxyl acids, carboxylic anhydrides, isocyanates, activated esters or carboxylic halides.

The degree of branching and the 10 functionality of the polymer are dependent on the starting materials and the molecular weight of the polymer. A molecular weight higher than 2,000 and the use of di- and/or trialkanolamines generally lead to highly branched structures with a functionality of  $\geq 6$ .

15 Due to the presence in amounts of less than 10% by weight (of the total amount of anhydrides) of bis- and dianhydrides instead of the anhydrides according to formula (VII), it is possible that the polymer does not comprise only of units according to 20 formulas (II) and (III).

25 Due to side reactions during the preparation of the polymer it is possible that the reaction mixture comprising the condensation polymer according to the invention comprises also secondary amine groups, for example according to the formula (XI) :



wherein  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{B}$  are defined as above.

10 The invention also relates to entirely or partly modified polymers.

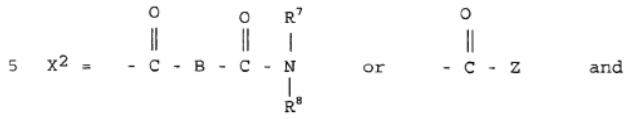
The modification can for example take place via a reaction between the polymer according the invention with a monomer, oligomer or polymer containing reactive groups that can react with the  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamides.

15 Examples of suitable reactive groups include carboxyl groups, carboxylic esters, carboxylic anhydrides, epoxy groups, alkoxysilane groups, isocyanate groups, acid chloride groups, epoxychlorohydine groups, amine groups, phenolic groups, methylolated amidegroups and combinations hereof.

20 Preferably the monomer, oligomer or polymer contains only one group that can react with hydroxylalkylamide, as a result of which no crosslinking takes place during the modification.

25 The polymer according to the invention can be modified preferably with a compound containing a carboxylic acid group.

30 A modified polymer can for example be represented by one of the formulas (II) or (III) in which



10 in which  $-\text{C-Z}$  is derived from a monomeric, oligomeric or polymeric monofunctional carboxylic acid.

Suitable carboxylic acids are, for example, saturated aliphatic ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ ) acids, unsaturated ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ ) fatty acids, aromatic acids and  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated acids.

15 Examples of suitable  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated acids are (meth)acrylic acid, crotonic acid and monoesters or monoamides of itaconic acid, maleic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid, polyether carboxylic acid, and fumaric acid.

20 Suitable saturated aliphatic acids are for example acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, 2-ethyl hexanoic acid, laurylic acid and stearic acid.

Suitable aromatic acid are for example benzoic acid and tertiary butyl benzoic acid.

25  $Z$  can be chosen from, for example, a saturated or unsaturated ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{40}$ ) alkyl or aromatic group, a polymer or an oligomer. Examples of suitable polymers are polyesters, polyethers and poly(capro) lactones.

30  $Z$  can be substituted with for example ester groups, ether groups, amide groups and alcohol groups.

The modified polymer may consist of the same or different  $Z$  groups.

35 The branched polymer according to the invention can also react with a diisocyanate, after which the isocyanate-functional polymer obtained reacts

with a compound capable of reacting with isocyanates. As the diisocyanate use is preferably made of a compound containing two or more isocyanate groups with different reactivities. This is preferably an aliphatic 5 diisocyanate with one sterically more accessible isocyanate group bound to a primary carbon atom and one sterically less accessible isocyanate group bound to a tertiary carbon atom.

Examples of suitable diisocyanates are 1,4-10 diisocyanato-4-methyl-pentane, 1,5-diisocyanato-5-methylhexane, 3(4)-isocyanatomethyl-1-methylcyclohexylisocyanate, 1,6-diisocyanato-6-methyl-heptane, 1,5-diisocyanato-2,2,5-trimethylhexane and 1,7-diisocyanato-3,7-dimethyloctane, and 1-isocyanato-15 1-methyl-4-(4-isocyanatobut-2-yl)-cyclohexane, 1-isocyanato-1,2,2-trimethyl-3-(2-isocyanato-ethyl)-cyclopentane, 1-isocyanato-1,4-dimethyl-4-isocyanatomethyl-cyclohexane, 1-isocyanato-1,3-dimethyl-3-isocyanatomethyl-cyclohexane, 1-isocyanatol-20 n-butyl-3-(4-isocyanatobut-1-yl)-cyclopentane and 1-isocyanato-1,2-dimethyl-3-ethyl-3-isocyanatomethyl-cyclopentane, respectively.

The preferred isocyanates are 3(4)-isocyanato-methyl-1-methylcyclohexylisocyanate (IMCI) 25 and isophorone diisocyanate.

Monomers, oligomers and polymers can all be used as the compounds that can react with isocyanate groups. Such compounds contain reactive groups that can form a chemical bond with isocyanate groups.

30 Examples of suitable reactive groups are alcohols and amine groups.

Examples of suitable compounds are hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxy(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl vinyl ether, 4-hydroxybutyl(meth)acrylate, aminopropyl vinyl 35 ethers, aminoalkyl vinyl ether, aminopropyl-

tri(m)ethoxysilane and aminoalkyltrialkoxysilane.

Preferably the diisocyanate, for example IMCI, is combined with a selective catalyst, as a result of which no chain lengthening or crosslinking 5 will take place.

As the catalyst use can be made of an ionogenic metal complex based on a metallic element from any one of groups III, IV or VII of the Periodic System with exchangeable counterions. Examples of 10 suitable catalysts are titanium (IV) butoxide, zirconium (IV) acetylacetone, zirconium (IV) butoxide, tin (IV) acetate, manganese (III) acetylacetone, titanium (IV) isopropoxide, zirconium (IV) 2-ethylhexanoate and tin (IV) chloride.

15 The unmodified and modified polymers according to the invention can be very widely used in technically different fields, both in thermosetting and in thermoplastic applications.

The invention also relates to a composition 20 comprising the condensation polymer and/or the modified condensation polymer according to the invention, an active substance and a polymer, as well as to a process for incorporating an active substance in an object comprising at least a polymer composition, by bringing 25 the object into contact with the active substance. More in particular, the invention relates to the dyeing of polymer fibres in a bath containing a solution of a dye, in which the dye, in this case the active substance, penetrates the fibre.

30 A drawback of the currently applied processes is that the active substance is with difficulty absorbed into the polymer object. It is for example not really possible to dye polypropylene fibres because the dye does not, or only with great difficulty, penetrate 35 the polypropylene fibre. Surprisingly, it has now been

found that the active substance is very well absorbed if the object consists of a polymer composition comprising the condensation polymer according the invention with terminal or pendant groups that are 5 compatible with the polymer.

A further advantage is that new combinations of active substances and polymers have become possible, because active substances that are not or not at all absorbed into the plastic itself are absorbed into the 10 plastic composition containing the (modified) condensation polymer according to the invention.

The invention creates new, surprising possibilities. It is for example possible for a highly effective active substance that cannot endure the 15 processing of the plastic composition into the part - for example because the active substance degrades at the temperatures prevailing during the processing - to be incorporated in the composition after the processing.

20 To establish compatibility of the terminal or pendant groups of the condensation polymer according to the invention, the groups may be modified as described previously in this application.

Active substances that can be used in the 25 process according to the invention are for example antistatic agents, adhesives, odorous substances, fireproofing agents, flame retardants, antioxidants, UV-stabilisers and dyes. Preferably use is made of dyes. Examples of suitable types of dyes are azo, 30 azine, perinone, anthraquinone, xanthene, phthalocyanine, triaryl methane, indophenol, coumarin and diazomethane dyes. Mixtures of dyes are also suitable. Criteria in the selection of the dye are for example the desired colour and the dye's thermal and UV 35 resistance.

By using the process according to the invention the active substances can be incorporated in parts of many kinds of plastics. Thermoplastics, thermosetting plastics as well as rubbers are suitable.

5 The invention is suitable for both homo- and copolymers. Mixtures of plastics can also be used. Examples of suitable plastics are polyolefines, such as low-density polyethylene (LDPE), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), vLDPE, LLDPE, polypropylene (PP),  
10 which is understood to include PP homopolymers and PP copolymers such as random ethylene/propylene copolymers and PP block copolymers with an ethylene/propylene phase, vinyl polymers, styrene polymers, acrylic polymers, fluorine-containing polymers, polyamides, 15 polycarbonates, polyoxyalkylenes, polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyphenylene oxides, polyacrylonitriles, polyesters, phenol-formaldehydes, aminoplastics, epoxy resins, polyurethanes, styrene-butadiene rubber, butyl rubber, chlorobutyl rubber,  
20 chloroprene rubber, nitrile rubber, butadiene rubber, isoprene rubber, ethylene-propylene rubbers (EPM, ethylene-propylene monomer, and EPDM, ethylene-propylene-diene monomer), silicone rubbers, urethane rubbers, acrylate rubbers, fluorine-containing rubbers  
25 and/or cyclopentene rubbers.

Preferably, the condensation polymer according to the invention is used in an amount of 10 weight % or less, more preferably is an amount of 5 weight % or less, with respect to total weight of the  
30 composition.

In the process according to the invention the moulded plastic part can in several ways be brought into contact with the active substance. It is for example possible to immerse the part or coat it with a  
35 liquid active substance or to treat the moulded part in

this manner with a solution, a melt, a slurry or an emulsion of an active substance. It is also conceivable that a part is brought into contact with a gaseous active substance or with an active substance in the 5 solid phase.

In a preferred embodiment the invention relates to a process in which a polyolefine, more preferably polypropylene, is used as the polymer in the polymer composition of the part.

10 Such parts can very well be printed with the aid of the process according to the invention, without having to subject the surface of the part to a special treatment, such as a corona treatment. Such parts can also very well be dyed, by immersing them in a bath 15 containing a solution of a dye. In this way parts of a polyolefine with very deep, intense colours can be obtained, whereas this is not achievable, or achievable with great difficulty, with the known processes.

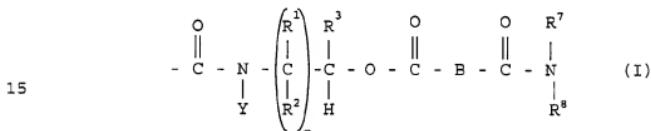
20 The advantages of the invention become particularly evident if the process according to the invention is used in dyeing fibres, in particular polypropylene fibres.

25 In particular, dyeing fibres, especially polypropylene fibres, according to the known processes involves problems, in connection with the poor absorption of the dyes into the fibres. It is not possible to modify the fibres' surface to improve the absorption of dye, such as etching the fibre surface, because these modifications of the fibres generally 30 adversely affect the fibres' mechanical properties, such as tensile strength and stiffness.

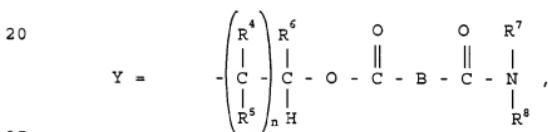
35 Fibres that have been dyed with the aid of the process according to the invention can have bright, deep colours and there are no problems with the fibres' mechanical properties.

C L A I M S

1. Condensation polymer having at least one dialkylamide endgroup connected through the polymer backbone to a unit derived from an alkylamide, the connection comprising at least one ester linkage.
2. Condensation polymer according to Claim 1, characterized in that the polymer contains at least two groups according to formula (I)



in which

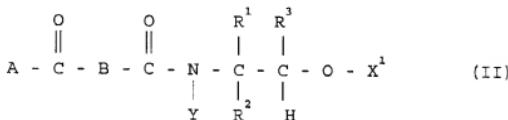


$\text{H}$ , a ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ ) alkylgroup or a ( $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}$ ) arylgroup ;  
 $\text{B}$  = a ( $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{24}$ ) aryldiradical or a ( $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{24}$ ) alkyldiradical ;  
 $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of  $\text{H}$ , ( $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}$ ) arylgroups or ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ ) alkylgroups ;  
 $\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted ( $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}$ ) arylgroups or optionally heteroatom substituted ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{28}$ ) alkylgroups and  $n = 1\text{-}4$ .  
3. Condensation polymer according to Claim 2, charac-

terized in that  $n = 1$ .

4. Condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-3, characterized in that the polymer is a polymer according to formula (II):

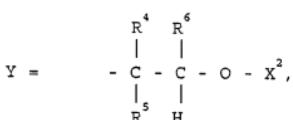
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in which:

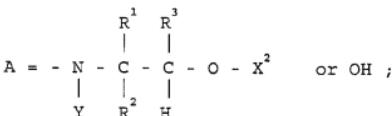
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H, a ( $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{20}$ ) alkylgroup or a ( $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{10}$ ) arylgroup;

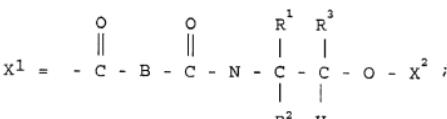
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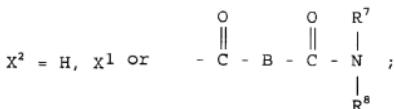
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B = a ( $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{24}$ ) aryldiradical or a ( $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{24}$ ) alkyldiradical;

35



5



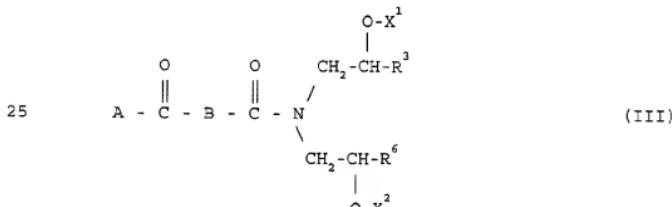
$R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5$  and  $R^6$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of H, ( $C_6-C_{10}$ ) arylgroups, ( $C_1-C_8$ ) alkylgroups or  $-CH_2-OX^2$  ;

10  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted ( $C_6-C_{10}$ ) arylgroups or optionally heteroatom substituted ( $C_1-C_{20}$ ) alkylgroups.

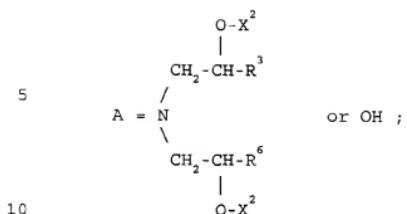
5. Condensation polymer according to Claim 4, characterized in that  $n = 1$ .

15 6. Condensation polymer according any one of Claims 1-5, characterized in that the polymer has a number of dialkylamide endgroups  $\geq 3$  and the polymer is represented by formula (III) :

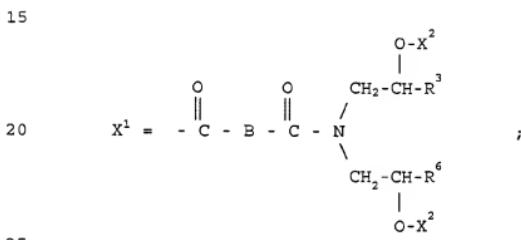
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30 in which



$B = a (C_6 - C_{24})$  aryldiradical or a  $(C_2 - C_{24})$  alkyl diradical;



35  $R^3$  and  $R^6$  are chosen from the group of H, ( $C_6-C_{10}$ ) arylgroups and ( $C_1-C_8$ ) alkylgroups ;  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  may, independently of one another, be chosen from the group of optionally heteroatom substituted ( $C_6-C_{10}$ ) arylgroups or optionally heteroatom substituted ( $C_1-C_{20}$ ) alkylgroups.

7. Condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-6, characterized in that R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>) alkyl groups.
8. Condensation polymer according to Claim 7, 5 characterized in that the alkyl group is a methyl- or ethylgroup.
9. Condensation polymer according to any one of claims 1-8, characterized in that R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are hetero-atom substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alkyl groups.
10. Condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-9, characterized in that B is chosen from the group of (alkyl-)-1,2-ethylene in which the alkyl is chosen from the group of methyl, octenyl, nonenyl, decenyl, undecenyl or dodecenyl, 15 (methyl)-1,2-ethylidene, 1,3-propylene, (methyl-) 1,2-cyclohexyl, (methyl-)1,2-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, 1,4-phenylene, 2,3-norbornyl, 2,3-norbornen-5-yl or (methyl-)1,2 cyclohex-4-enyl radicals.
20. 11. Condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-10, characterized in that the weight average molecular mass of the polymer is between 600 g/mol and 50,000 g/mol, more preferably between 800 g/mol and 25,000 g/mol.
25. 12. Condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-11, characterized in that the number average molecular mass is between 500 g/mol and 15,000 g/mol, more preferably between 700 g/mol and 4,000 g/mol.
30. 13. Condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-12, characterized in that the average number of dialkylamide endgroups per molecule is between 2 and 250, more preferably between 3 and 50.
35. 14. Process for the preparation of a condensation

polymer according to any one of claims 1-13,  
characterized in that the polymer is obtained  
through polycondensation of a mono- and/or bis-  
5 hydroxyalkylamide of a dicarboxylic acid in the  
presence of a mono-dialkylamide of a dicarboxylic  
acid.

15. Process for the preparation of a condensation  
polymer according to any one of claims 1-13,  
characterized in that the polymer is obtained in a  
10 one-step procedure by reacting a cyclic anhydride,  
a dialkylamine and an alkanolamine to form  
hydroxyalkylamide and dialkylamides, after which a  
polyesteramide is obtained through polyconden-  
sation.

15 16. Process for the preparation of a condensation  
polymer according to any one of claims 1-13,  
characterized in that the polymer is obtained by a  
reaction between a dialkylamide and an  
alkanolamine and a compound containing an acid  
20 group and an activated acid group, after which a  
polyesteramide is obtained through poly-  
condensation.

17. Process for the preparation of a condensation  
polymer according to any one of claims 1-13,  
25 characterized in that the polymer is obtained by a  
reaction between a cyclic anhydride and an  
alcohol, after which the reaction product obtained  
reacts in situ with an alkanolamine and a  
polyesteramide is subsequently obtained through  
30 polycondensation.

18. Modified condensation polymer characterized in  
that the polymer according to any one of Claims 1-  
13 or obtained by a process according to any one  
of Claims 14-17, is obtained through reaction with  
35 a monomer, oligomer or polymer containing reactive

groups that can react with the  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkyl-amides.

19. Composition comprising the condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-13 or obtained by 5 a process according to any one of Claims 14-17 or the modified condensation according to Claim 18, an active substance and a polymer.

20. Process for incorporating an active substance in 10 an object comprising at least a polymer composition, by bringing the object into contact with the active substance, characterised in that the object consists of a polymer composition comprising the condensation polymer according to any one of Claims 1-13 or obtained by a process 15 according to any one of Claims 14-17 or the modified condensation polymer according to Claim 18, with terminal or pendant groups that are compatible with the plastic.

21. Fibre, comprising a composition according to Claim 20 or obtained by a process according to Claim 20.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte...onal Application No  
PCT/NL 00/00197

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C08G69/44 C08G63/685 C08G63/91 D01F6/82 D06P3/04  
D06P3/34

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C08G D01F D06P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3 709 858 A (BLOOD A ET AL) 9 January 1973 (1973-01-09) _____	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

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- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 May 2000

Date of mailing of the International search report

02/06/2000

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**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

## Information on patent family members

Inte onal Application No

PCT/NL 00/00197

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 3709858 A	09-01-1973	US 3833529 A US 3817932 A	03-09-1974 18-06-1974